Dissipation of Energy in Locally Isotropic Turbulence
By A. N. KOLMOGOROFF
Progress in the Statistical Theory of Turbulence
By T. VON KÁRMÁN
Note on the Law of Decay of Isotropic Turbulence
By C. C. LIN
On the Concept of Similarity in the Theory of Isotropic Turbulence
By T. VON KÁRMÁN AND C. C. LIN

Book Review Editor

Structure of Language and its Mathematical Aspects. Edited by ROMAN JAKOBSON. American Mathematical Society, Providence, R. I., 1961. 279 pp., $7.80.

This is the Proceedings of the twelfth symposium on Applied Mathematics, held in New York City on April 14 and 15, 1960, and co-sponsored by the Association for Symbolic Logic and the Linguistic Society of America. We feel that the very fact that such a symposium could be held marked a landmark in the mathematical community's recognition of the newer fields of applied mathematics. Our policy rule is however to be content with publishing the table of contents of this volume. (Besides, our friends and potential reviewers were too involved with the symposium to be of much assistance in this case.)

Logic as a Source of Syntactical Insights
By W. V. QUINE
On the Notion "Rule of Grammar"
By NOAM CHOMSKY
Some Issues in the Theory of Grammar
By HILARY PUTNAM
Congrammaticality, Batteries of Transformations and Grammatical Categories
By HENRY HIŻ
Graphs for Linguistics
By NELSON GOODMAN
Some Logical Aspects of Grammatical Structure
By HASKELL B. CURRY
Graphic and Phonetic Aspects of Linguistic and Mathematical Symbols
By YUEN REN CHAO
On the Formalization of Handwriting
By MURRAY EDEN
On the Role of Simplicity in Linguistic Descriptions
By MORRIS HALLE
The Problem of Linguistic Equivalence
By ROBERT ABERNATHY
The Joints of English
By HANS G. HERZBERGER
Automatic Syntactic Analysis and the Pushdown Store
By ANTHONY G. OETTINGER

The Depth Hypothesis
By VICTOR H. YNGVE
Foundations in Phonemic Theory
By GORDON E. PETERSON AND FRANK HARARY
On the Calculus of Syntactic Types
By JOACHIM LAMBEK
Genetic Relationship Among Languages
By H. A. GLEASON, JR.
On the Theory of Word Frequencies and on Related Markovian Models of Discourse
By BENOIT MANDELBROT
Grammar for the Hearer
By CHARLES F. HOCKETT
A Measure of Subjective Information
By RULON WELLS
Linguistics and Communication Theory
By ROMAN JAKOBSON

Book Review Editor

Sensory Communication. Edited by WALTER A. ROSENBLITH. Mass. Inst. Technol. Press and Wiley, New York, 1961. 844 pp.

This is the outcome of a symposium held at M.I.T. in 1959. Our policy with such books is to give their table of contents. We believe, however that, in this case, the readers of this Journal will enjoy reading the beginning of the Editor's Preface.

"The postwar period has seen a surfeit of interdisciplinary symposia. These symposia were a manifestation of several not unrelated facts: the scientific universe was expanding at a rate that was hard to grasp or assess, and the frontiers between the sciences seemed to be moving almost as much as science itself. Communication between disciplines had become more and more sketchy and even within a given discipline communication had often become problematical. At the same time many of the traditional fields among the life and behavioral sciences found themselves profoundly affected by the technological advances that had their origin in the physical sciences. Experts in these technologies acquired a taste for the challenges of these less structured fields, but they sometimes lacked perspective and respect for the toughness of the problems that they proposed to tackle.

It was with these difficulties that the numerous symposia attempted to grapple. Like other scientific meetings these interdisciplinary symposia were unequal in quality. At the outset the freshness of the confrontation, the unorthodox approaches, promised a great deal. But as time wore on it became clear that while the symposia were productive of suggestive ideas they were no substitute for the workaday interaction of experimentation and theory making. Responsible workers in the behavioral and life sciences became increasingly squeamish about the one-day symposium in which mathematicians, physicists, and engineers vented frequently the belief that the intelligent application of some rather elementary